4. Note on the Upland Goose. By Philip Lutley Sclater, M.A., F.L.S. etc.

The new "Upland Goose" recently received by the Society from the Falkland Islands, is certainly the true Magellanic Goose (*Chloephaga magellanica*), Gmelin's name *magellanica* being founded on Buffon's Pl. Enl. 1006—a sufficiently recognizable representation of what seems to be the female of this species. See also Darwin's Zool. of the Beagle, Birds, p. 134, where "*Upland Goose*" is stated to be the name applied to this bird at the Falklands.

The bird, which has for several years, I believe, bred in the Society's Gardens, and is commonly called the "Magellanic Goose," is "The Ashy-headed Goose" (*Chloephaga poliocephala*) of the British Museum Catalogue of Gallinæ, Grallæ and Anseres, published in 1844.

This species is well figured in Gray and Mitchell's Genera of Birds (pl. 165), under the name *Bernicla inornata*. But it seems doubtful whether this is really the true *Anas inornatus* of King (Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. i. p. 15).

The adults of both sexes of this Goose, which are now in the Society's Gardens, are coloured as nearly as possible alike, which is rather curious, if, as appears to be the case, in the nearly allied *C. magellanica* the male and female are quite different.

There are two other fine Geese which inhabit the southern extremity of the S. American continent—namely, *B. antarctica* (Gm.) and *B. melanoptera*, Eyton. Specimens of all these four species are in the British Museum.

5. Description of a New Genus of Gorgoniadæ. By Dr. John Edward Gray, F.R.S., V.P.Z. & Ent. Soc., F.L.S. etc.

(Radiata, Pl. VII.)

Acanthogorgia.

Coral branchy; branches free, cylindrical, slender, both of them almost entirely composed of transparent spicula; cells elegantly bell-shaped, contracted at the bottom, and less so rather below the aperture, spinulose, with eight equidistant lines of two or three series of diverging short spines; the mouth of the cell surrounded with numerous diverging, very slender, transparent, elongate spines, nearly as long as the cell. Axis horny black, more slender and brown near the tips.

Acanthogorgia hirsuta, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1851, Radiata, pl. 3. fig. 2.

Coral branched; branches nearly on the same plane, separate.
Hab. Unknown. British Museum.

This genus bears some relation to *Primnoa*, but the cell is armed externally with rows of short, thin, and its mouth with a series of